

2008 NOTABLE AFRICAN AMERICANS IN VIRGINIA HISTORY

ANTICIPATION GUIDE

TRUE OR FALSE?: In the space to the left of each statement, place a check mark if you agree or think the statement is true. *After your study* of the 2008 Notable African Americans in Virginia History, add new check marks or cross through those about which you have changed your mind.

___ 1. **Fields Cook**, a minister and Republican Party leader, argued that African Americans deserved full equality and for their own safety must have the right to vote.

___ 2. **Janie Porter Barrett**, an educator, with the help of the General Assembly opened the Industrial Home for Colored Girls that instituted a system of behavior management based on punishment rather than rewards.

___ 3. In *Corbin et al. v. County School Board of Pulaski County, Virginia, et al.* Judge Barksdale ruled that the 14th amendment was not violated when **Percy Casino Corbin's** son was not be able to use the library or participate in after school activities because of the bus schedule

___ 4. **Edna Meade Colson**, an educator, pursued her graduate degree outside of Virginia because there was no graduate education available for African Americans within Virginia.

___ 5. **Blind Billy**, a musician, like other antebellum fifiers throughout the South, drew on British and American traditions to create his delightful sound.

___ 6. **John Wesley Cromwell**, an educator and journalist, initially supported Booker T. Washington's vision for black education because he believed the quest for education and material success should be more important than seeking political solutions for racial problems.

___ 7. **Aline Elizabeth Black**, a teacher, lost her teaching contract after suing Norfolk School Board because she believed it was a violation of the 14th amendment that she was paid less than white teachers simply because of her race.

___ 8. **Pleasants Roper "Snowball" Crump**, a dancer, achieved his greatest success performing in hotels in Richmond.